

50 THIRD AVE. CAR CREWS STRIKE

FINAL
EDITION

The



World.

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RUSSIANS CLAIM 350,000 PRISONERS; TWO BIG VICTORIES ON EASTERN FRONT

THIRD AVE. STRIKE BEGINS; FIFTY CAR CREWS WALK OUT; ALL POLICE VACATIONS OFF

900 Officers Recalled, and Those in Military Training Ordered to Be Ready to Break Camp—Bronx Cars Run Under Heavy Guard.

Word reached Police Headquarters this afternoon that a strike of the employees of the Third Avenue Railroad lines, involving seven trunk and crosstown lines, had actually begun. Fifty crews refused to take cars out of the Sixty-fifth Street barns of the Third Avenue division.

The organizers and managers of the strike on the Westchester and Bronx lines, under the same system, had not intended to call the men from their cars until after a meeting of the carmen to-night, though, according to the best information of the police they had the promise of 800 of the 2,000 employees to quit on call.

Inspector Schmittberger at once started on a tour of the company's lines, after notifying the 3,000 police reserves held in the stations all over the city to be ready for instant response to an emergency.

All policemen on vacation, numbering 900, were recalled, and the police in the military encampment at Fort Wadsworth were ordered to be ready to break camp and return to the city on the police steamer Patrol. Though better order was maintained in the area of the Bronx and Westchester street railway strike than for several days past, the transportation outlook for persons on the Union Railway routes grew worse.

The twelve inspectors and eight starters of the Union Railway system surprised their employers and started uproarious cheering in strikers' headquarters, Courtlandt Hall, in the Bronx, by appearing in full uniform and enlisting in the strike. Street car men said it was the first instance in which this class of men have openly joined in a street railway strike.

READY TO CALL OUT WORKERS IN THE BARN.

Organizer W. H. Fitzgerald said he was in a position to call out the "shedmen," or workers in the car barns, and all the electrical workers for the company, who are already members of the American Federation of Labor, at any time.

At the instance of the merchants of the Bronx, as well as the thousands of residents who are losing time and money because of the strike, Borough President Mathewson, with the cordial approval of Mayor Mitchell, undertook mediation to-day. He summoned Organizer Fitzgerald and his aides into a conference and told them he had been in touch with the officials of the railroad.

Mayor Mitchell said he had authorized Mr. Mathewson to act for the city and to call on the City Hall when it seemed likely that the Mayor's personal services would be acceptable in a peace conference.

Edward A. Maher Jr., assistant spokesman and executive manager for his father, the vice president and general manager of all the railways affected, said he should accept Mr. Mathewson's invitation to attend a conference but intimated he could not gain any common ground with the union organizers and that the negotiations must come to nothing. "Our men can come back to work at any time under the existing agreement," he said. "Our wage scale is higher than that of fifty other companies in this State and as high as that of five more. We will have no dealings with men not in our employ. I shall be glad to confer with Mr.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CAPTURED LINER APPAM IS AWARDED TO BRITISH OWNERS

U. S. Court Rules That German Prize Crew Lost Legal Claim by "Laying Up" Ship.

TOOK HER TO NORFOLK.

Decision Holds Action by Kaiser's Prize Court in Claiming Steamer Has No Effect.

NORFOLK, Va., July 29.—Federal Judge Waddill to-day decided the libel proceedings for possession of the captured British liner Appam in favor of the English owners and against the German prize crew which brought her here.

The Court held that the German Government lost all legal claim to the Appam and her cargo as prizes of war when Lieut. Berg and his prize crew on Feb. 1 of this year brought them into the neutral waters of Hampton Roads, with the intention of "laying up" the vessel indefinitely.

The Court held, further, that the Prussian-American treaty of 1795, renewed in 1825, does not apply or control in the case so as to guarantee the prize crew system in United States waters.

That the action of the German prize court in declaring the Appam a prize while the case was in litigation in the United States courts has no effect on the jurisdiction of the courts.

That the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in the case is established by a long line of precedents, including several by the Supreme Court.

"The court's conclusion," the decision reads, "is that the manner of bringing the Appam into the waters of the United States, as well as her presence in those waters, constitutes a violation of the neutrality of the United States; that she came in without bidding or permission; that she is here in violation of the law; that she is unable to leave for lack of crew, which she cannot provide or augment without further violation of neutrality; that in her present condition she is without a lawful right to be in and remain in these waters."

"That she as between her captors and owners, and all practical interests and purposes, must be treated as abandoned and stranded upon our shores and that her owners are entitled to restitution of their property, which this court should award, irrespective of the prize court proceedings of the court of the Imperial Government of the German Empire, and it will be so ordered."

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Federal Court's decision holding for the British owners in the Appam case confronts the United States Government with deciding what to do with Lieut. Berg and his prize crew, which brought in the ship after one of the most thrilling captures in the sea history of the war.

Generally speaking, Berg and his men are regarded as part of Germany's naval forces, and if that view were carried out to its conclusion, they would have to be interned for the war with the crews of the two other German commerce raiders, Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

When the Appam came in her German captors declared that rather than surrender the prize to the British they would take her outside the three mile limit and sink her. The Federal Court, however, has possession of the ship and any attempt to move her undoubtedly would be questioned.

Ambassador Elkus to Sail.

Abram I. Elkus, newly appointed Ambassador to Turkey, will sail Aug. 17 to take up his duties. He will leave for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II.

PLAGUE DEATHS SET NEW MARK WITH 44 IN DAY

161 More Cases Is Only One Below Record for Whole City.

CRUSADE ON "CURES."

No Week-End Health Cards Because Officials Are "Too Busy."

A high record in new cases of infantile paralysis was established to-day in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens. In Brooklyn there were 24 deaths, which is equal to the high record of July 4. There were 44 deaths in the whole city, the highest point reached.

According to figures given out by the Health Department, there were 44 new cases in Manhattan. The highest numbers previously recorded were 43 on July 25 and 26. In the Bronx there were 15 new cases, which is one above the record of 14 on July 25.

Twenty-nine cases were reported in Queens. This is four above the record established July 28. The total number of new cases to-day in all the boroughs—161—is only one below the record of 162 reached on July 14 and again on the 26th.

Following are the tables of deaths and new cases:

Boroughs.	To-day.	Yesterday.
Brooklyn	24	15
Manhattan	44	10
Bronx	15	8
Queens	29	2
Richmond	0	2
Totals	112	37

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CASES.

Boroughs.	To-day.	Yesterday.
Brooklyn	46	29
Manhattan	44	48
Bronx	15	6
Queens	29	11
Richmond	7	7
Totals	141	101

Total deaths to date, 792. Total cases to date, 3,723. The Health Department to-day began a crusade against druggists and others throughout the city who are selling so-called "remedies" and "preventives" of paralysis. The first to be arrested was Joseph Flooko, a South American, who has a drug store at No. 25 Chrystie Street.

Fourteen scientists of world-wide reputation are to take part in the conference on paralysis to be held here next Thursday. They will come as guests of the city, their expenses being paid out of \$2,000 appropriated by the Board of Estimate.

Health Commissioner Emerson to-day gave out the names of the following: Dr. C. C. Ross of New Orleans; Dr. Theobald Smith of Princeton, N. J.; Dr. John F. Anderson of New Brunswick, N. J.; Dr. Hans Zinner, Dr. Hideo Noguchi of Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Institute; Dr. Herman Haeber of Mount Sinai Hospital; Dr. Francis Carter Wood of the Crocker Research Fund; Dr. William Wood, Dr. W. H. Park, Dr. Elser of Cornell.

Government surgeons who are in New York fighting the epidemic also will take part in the conference. That the epidemic has spread among "susceptible" persons in Brooklyn and hereafter will begin falling off was the theory advanced this afternoon by Dr. John S. Billings, who is in charge of the paralysis fight across the river.

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(For Racing Results See Page 2.)

STIELOW TO KNOW FATE LATE TO-DAY; DECISION AT 6.30

After All-Night Struggle Justice Guy Delays Answer to Condemned's Plea.

WON TEMPORARY STAY.

Prisoner Misses Chair By Narrowest Margin Recorded in New York.

Until 6.30 o'clock this evening, just four hours and a half before the time set for his execution, Charles F. Stielow must wait in the death house at Sing Sing not knowing whether the stay of execution secured for him this morning will be extended into a formal reprieve, pending a new trial, or whether he must go to the electric chair.

His electrocution had been set for 6 o'clock this morning. Stielow had made his peace and the black suit with the sinister slit in the trouser leg was ready for him to put on. His wife and two little girls were waiting outside the prison to receive the body.

At 5 o'clock the telephone in the prison rang imperatively. Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy was on the other end of the wire asking for Warden Osborne. He had heard some new evidence in Stielow's case, he said, and wanted time to consider it. Could the execution be deferred?

In the absence of Warden Osborne and Deputy Warden Miller, Principal Keeper Fred Dorner agreed to postpone the execution until 11 o'clock to-night, the last hour within which it legally could take place. "Thank God," faltered Stielow, when the news was broken to him. "Oh, I hope they can do something for me."

It was past midnight last night when Justice Guy was awakened at his home, No. 335 Convent Avenue, by Mrs. Ines Milholland Boissac, Stuart M. Kahn, acting as Stielow's attorney, and Mischa Applebaum, head of the Humanitarian Cult, of this city. These three came prepared to make one final effort in behalf of Stielow, whose plight has aroused so much sympathy and whose story seems to have created strong doubt of his guilt.

They had new evidence to offer in the shape of an affidavit from a man alleged to have been near the scene of the crime, in which Stielow was absolved. They had sworn statements testifying that the condemned man is mentally deficient. They had the reports of alienists who have examined Stielow and who swear that his vocabulary is less than a third of that displayed in what was introduced as a confession taken down verbatim.

All this, and the fact that the man cannot read nor write was presented to Justice Guy.

From 1 o'clock until 5 o'clock this morning the Justice went over the papers. He took a short rest, then went at them again, hoping to be able to render a decision by 11.30 o'clock. When that hour came he announced that he must reserve decision until 6.30 o'clock this evening. Only the new evidence in the case would have any weight with him, he said, and if he believed the prisoner should be retried on the strength of it, he would see that a reprieve was granted.

Stielow was convicted of killing a former up-State, but doubt as to his guilt has been felt ever since he was arrested. No criminal in recent years has enlisted such active sympathy.

It is said that the members of the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing put on foot the movement which resulted in his escaping the chair this morning by the narrowest margin of time on record in this State.

DAUGHTER OF O. H. KAHN SAILS TO JOIN WAR RELIEF IN EUROPE



Sailing to-day on the Lafayette for France, where they will enter war relief work, are Miss Maud E. Kahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, and Miss Marianne McKeever, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Chauncey McKeever.

Both are young girls. Miss Kahn entered society last winter, and Miss McKeever has not yet made her debut. Both have been interested in war relief work and Miss Kahn took part last season in several entertainments arranged for that purpose.

The young women will connect themselves with one of the American war relief organizations in Paris.

ATTACKED, N. Y. LINER DRIVES U-BOAT OFF

The Italia Then Continues on Her Way to This City, Says Rome Report.

ROME, July 29.—The Italian liner Re Italia, bound from Genoa to New York, beat off an enemy submarine and continued her voyage, according to announcement made here to-day.

The official statement also detailed enemy airplane attacks on Bari, Molfetta and Otranto. Bombs killed several and wounded more than a score of persons.

The liner Re Italia is the property of Furness, Withy & Co. Ltd., of No. 32 Broadway. At the offices it was stated to-day the Re Italia sailed from Genoa on July 10.

The New York agents had not heard of the submarine attack and could furnish no details as to how the vessel "beat off" a submarine attack, but they assumed that her superior speed outdistanced the submarine.

SENATE MAKES PLEA FOR IRISH PRISONERS

Notes 46 to 19 to Have Wilson Express Hope to British That Clemency Be Extended.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—By a vote of 46 to 19 the Senate to-day adopted a resolution requesting President Wilson to transmit to the British Government an expression of hope that it would exercise clemency in the treatment of Irish political prisoners.

This was the last act in the fight for a resolution asking clemency for Sir Roger Casement, but in the final draft his name was not mentioned.

By its action the Senate overturned the report of a majority of its Foreign Relations Committee and followed a course outlined in a minority report made by Chairman Nye and Senators O'Gorman and Pittman.

TEUTONS ARE DRIVEN BACK ON TWO RUSSIAN FRONTS, LOSING THOUSANDS OF MEN

Gen. Haig Reports Progress North of Poizeres and Defeat of Germans at Delville Wood—Paris Claims Success on Somme and at Verdun.

BRITISH ATTACKS FAIL, SAYS BERLIN WAR OFFICE

Petrograd in confirming the capture of Brody, across the Galician border, announces that 20,000 men, 400 officers and 65 guns were captured in the last few days. Semi-official reports say 300,000 Teutons have been taken prisoner so far in the present campaign.

Further south the Russians under Gen. Letchitsky won an important victory on the Dniester River in the direction of Stanislaw, according to the Petrograd reports.

A retirement of the Teutonic force, was admitted yesterday by Berlin, but a Vienna report, dated Thursday, claims the capture of 1,000 Russians north of Brody.

London announces that the capture of the rest of the village of Longueval was followed by British progress north and northeast of Poizeres. Two German counter attacks at Delville Wood were repulsed.

Berlin claims that strong British attacks in the region of Poizeres were halted.

Paris to-day officially claims the repulse of two German attacks west of Vermandovillers, south of the Somme. Two German attacks south of Fleury on the Verdun front are also reported checked.

NEARLY 9 TEUTON ARMY CORPS REPORTED CAPTURED THIS YEAR

Victory at Brody on the Galician Border Followed by Another on the Dniester, Further Southward.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—Gen. Brusiloff has resumed his offensive and thrown back the Teutonic line on the whole Kovel front from the Rojstetsch Railway to Brody, the War Office announced to-day.

The official statement also detailed enemy airplane attacks on Bari, Molfetta and Otranto. Bombs killed several and wounded more than a score of persons.

GERMAN CRUISER TAKES BRITISH SHIP

Steamer Eskimo Battled for an Hour Before Capture, Says Berlin Report.

BERLIN, July 29 (by wireless to Sayville).—A German auxiliary cruiser at 1 o'clock on the morning of July 27, after an engagement lasting an hour with the armed British steamship Eskimo, captured the vessel and brought her into port, according to a statement given out to-day by the German Admiralty.

The encounter took place at a point 15 miles southeast of Arendal, a Norwegian seaport on the Skagerrak.

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